Sl. No.	State/UT	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02
33.	Delhi	0.08	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.12
34.	Lakshadweep	0.09	0.09	0.01	0.12	0.14	0.28	0.3
35.	Pondicherry	—	—	—	—	0.01	0.01	0.01
36.	Other (PSUs and NGOs operating in more than one State)	—	—	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.16	0.17
	TOTAL:	7.02	8.24	9.79	11.64	13.73	16.48	19.29

(*)— These States were created during 1999-2000. The estimated energy generated from the SPV systems and power plants installed in these States are included in the figures of the undivided States i.e. Uttar Pradesh for Uttaranchal, Madhya Pradesh for Chhattisgarh, and Bihar for Jaharkhand. In case of Uttaranchal, separate figures are available for the year 2001-02.

Allocation of fund under Solar Village Electrification Scheme to Madhya Pradesh

1602. MISS MABEL REBELLO: Will the Minister of NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) how many villages in Madhya Pradesh have been electrified with the help of solar energy cells during the last three years;

(b) what is the potential of electricity connection using solar energy in the State;

(c) the steps taken by Government to exploit the potential in the State; and

(d) how much of funds have been allotted to Madhya Pradesh under the Solar Village Electrification Scheme during this year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI M. KANNAPPAN): (a) The Ministry of Non-Conventional Energy Sources initiated a programme during 2001-02 for the electrification of villages in remote and difficult areas in the entire country including the State of Madhya Pradesh, through installation of suitable systems based on locally available renewable energy sources, like solar photovoltaic (SPV) systems & power plants, small hydro units and biomass gasifier systems.

The Madhya Pradesh Urja Vikas Nigam Limited (PMUVN), Bhopal, is the nodal agency for implementation of solar energy based village electrification programme in the State. The MPUVN has distributed solar lanterns and installed a solar powered TV set in one village in the State i.e. village Mathar of Block and Tehsil Budhni in District Sehore during the last three years.

The MPUVN has, however, identified 1,225 villages in the remote and far flung areas in the State for electrification through renewable energy technologies/options, it is estimated that 80% of these villages could be electrified through SPV systems and power plants. The Ministry is, however, yet to receive Specific Project Proposals from MPUVN for sanction.

Earlier a proposal was developed by the Ministry for electrification of 9 tribal villages in the Jabalpur Parliamentary Constituency at a total estimated cost of about Rs. 91 lakhs, but the project could not be sanctioned as the balance funds required for implementation of the project, after taking into account the admissible support from the Ministry, could not be provided by the State Government or under the MPLAD Scheme.

No funds have been released to the MPUVN so far during the current year for electrification of remote villages through solar energy.

Transfer policy

†1603.SHRI MUNAVVAR HASSAN: Will the Minister of NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of such officers in the Ministry who are working on the same post for the last 5, 10, 15 years;

(b) whether it is a fact that the officers holding the post of advisor and Director are continuously holding the same posts in the same section for the last 10-15 years;

(c) if so, the names and the posts of said officials;

(d) whether the Ministry has not formulated any transfer policy;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) by when, such top officers would be transferred to other places?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.